

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES, Founded.....1858
THE DISPATCH, Founded.....1850

Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1
Publication Office.....10 South Tenth Street
South Richmond.....162 Hull Street
Petersburg.....109 North Sycamore Street
Lynchburg.....218 Eighth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.,
Special Advertising Representatives.
New York.....200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia.....Mutual Life Building
Chicago.....People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL: One Year \$10.00, Six Months \$6.00, Three Months \$3.50, Daily without Sunday, one week, 10 cents, Sunday only, 5 cents.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:
Daily with Sunday, one week, 15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week, 10 cents
Sunday only, 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

A WORTH-WHILE GIFT—You can make your friends happy every day in the year by sending them a subscription to THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

The Goat Will Be There

THE thousands who journey to Philadelphia to-day to witness the Army-Navy game will feel a glow of anticipatory satisfaction over the fact that the Navy's celebrated goat mascot is not to be barred from the sidelines. It had been apprehended that the rigorous quarantine against all possible dissemination of the foot and mouth disease that Delaware has established would prevent his goatship from passing through that State, as it will be necessary for the Navy team to do in order to reach Philadelphia, but the pleas of admirals and other high officers have prevailed, and for this one favored animal the bars will be let down.

It is exceeding well. An Army-Navy game without the goat would have been like "Hamlet" without the prince. Now that it has been decided that the Navy shall have its own goat, would it be indiscreet or dangerous to suggest that it will make an extra effort to get that of the Army?

Thanks, Mr. Brandeis!

"I THINK the situation is now well in hand," says Louis D. Brandeis. Immediately he follows that with a prediction of enormous prosperity, which may well be attributed, in advance, to the first condition of restored confidence due to the harnessing of trust disturbances. That big business is making plans for increased activity, that mills shut down for a time are preparing to open, that banks are loosening up on their money, and that private boards are feeling the encouragement—all these things Mr. Brandeis says with a tone of conviction that is exceedingly pleasing. It's the sort of talk that is needed to chase back into his corner General Bugaboo, who predicts that all money will be held tight until the exchanges have all reopened and securities have found their feet in the rush of trade.

Thanks, Mr. Brandeis. There never was a better time for the appearance of the Optimist.

Railroads in Times of War

WHAT American railroads are capable of doing in an emergency was illustrated last Saturday by the New Haven, when within a period of four hours it transported 33,373 persons from various points on its lines to the scene of the Yale-Harvard football game. There were forty-three special trains, most of which arrived substantially on time, and only nine of which were more than five minutes late. At night the crowds were returned to their homes with a like efficiency and almost complete absence of annoyance or delay.

When this country is estimating the various factors that enter into its preparedness for war, this element of transportation is too important to be overlooked. Military critics, since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, have pointed out advantages won time and time again by the forces of the Kaiser, which were made possible by ample railroad facilities. Evidently we have some of this same efficiency right here at home.

Canada Bars German Newspapers

OUR northern neighbor is not letting us forget that a large section of this continent is actively engaged in the great war. Canada has sent a large force to the front, she has another in training, and 10,000 armed Canadians are patrolling their southern frontier to welcome in prescribed form the German-Americans whenever the latter attempt an invasion. And now Our Lady of the Snows has carried its state of war even into the United States, by denying admittance to American daily newspapers printed in German and to all other Yankee publications which are devoted to the Teutonic side of the conflict. Herman Ridder's New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung was placed on the blacklist some time ago, so that, since the list has been lengthened, the good Herman resembles Abou Ben Adhem, in that he leads all the rest.

Well, it is Canada's business to keep out the publications it does not desire. Germany will not permit the unhappy Belgians to read any "news" except such as is prepared for them by their masters. The inhabitants of Luxembourg also complain that they know only what the Germans choose to tell them. And it is possible that in Germany itself the reading of foreign newspapers is not exactly encouraged.

So Canada is doing what the others do; it is taking the means at its disposal to keep up the spirits of the Britishers and depress those of the non-Britishers. It must be regretted, however, to the sentiments of the large body of intelligent Canadians to deny to any part of the population access to the expression of their own point of view. For many years eloquent French-Canadians have preached what amounted to treason to the British empire, and they were permitted to

say their say and to occupy seats in the Ottawa-Parliament, and the press, too, was permitted to express entire satisfaction with British reverses in the South African War. But this is a devil's war in a world gone mad. Hate has taken the place of that tolerance which is the keynote of free, harmonious freedom.

Street Cleaning Department's Defense

IT must be confessed that the statement of Superintendent Cohn, of the Street Cleaning Department, which was printed in The Times-Dispatch yesterday, is a very excellent statement of his department's responsibility, or lack of responsibility, for Richmond's unkempt and littered thoroughfares.

For a force of thirty-five men to care properly for 200 miles of streets, of which sixty-two are paved, is a manifest impossibility. It cannot be done, obviously, so we should feel no surprise when it is not done. It is quite true also that careless and indifferent citizens add enormously to the departmental burden by failing to provide proper receptacles for ashes and garbage and by throwing paper and trash into the streets. Mr. Cohn's indignation against those who behave in this fashion is at once natural and justified, and it should be shared by the more thoughtful elements of the community.

Admitting all this, however, the sorry fact is that Richmond's streets are intolerably dirty—some of them so dirty that they answer the description contained in Mr. Cohn's official report for 1912, to the effect that "there are certain times in the year when the paved roadbeds are in such bad condition that anything other than water is a complete failure."

That clause of the report formed part of an appeal for funds with which to purchase street flushing machines. Such machines are excellent, they are approved by the best modern practice, but Mr. Cohn is mistaken in thinking, if he still thinks, that reasonably efficient flushing cannot be done with a fire hose. It is done in many cities. While the results may not be perfect, they possess an enormous advantage over those obtained by no flushing at all.

What is required is an educated public sentiment, awake to the prime economic and hygienic necessity of clean streets and making its influence felt by the Administrative Board and the City Council. More generous appropriations, a larger force and better equipment should be provided, as Mr. Cohn, it is assumed, will agree. Existing ordinances, of course, should be enforced. With more justice, then, the city might look to the Street Cleaning Department for that efficiency in method and approximate perfection in result which are not now displayed.

Real and Sham Culture

THE spirited protest made by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, in his address before the State Teachers' Association, against that form of culture which he described as "a well-bred inefficiency," is less needed to-day, perhaps, than it was fifty years ago, but it still has its usefulness. There are men, and women, too, who think they have got hold of something intrinsically valuable when they learn that the letters of the Greek alphabet are not identical with those of the English, or cumber their poor, tired brains with a smattering of literature, music or art.

Those who cling to this outgrown theory usually feel that their thin veneer of "culture" is a sufficient justification for their existence. Their satisfaction, however, is rather in mere possession than in the broader outlook into the beauties of nature, the truths of history and the wonders of art that real culture confers—possibly because to the dilettante these larger vistas are not opened.

The modern world despises inefficiency, and with greater virulence when it is well bred than when it is ignorant, rough and uncouth. Dr. Smith reflects this dislike. His conception of culture involves the capacity to create as well as the capacity to appreciate. He would deny its possession to all the drones in civilization's hive, although they be natively as wise as Solomon and as chock-full of information as the latest college graduate. The ideal he describes is more like some specialized and individualized form of the German "kultur" than that which the similar English word is accustomed to imply. Perhaps it is more desirable, but not all may attain it. There is, moreover, a real happiness and satisfaction in actual knowledge of any subject, however remote it may be from our vocation in life. It has its value to the race as well as to the individual possessor, for he and his kind make up the audience to which the product of the creative mind, or brush, or pen appeals. It is not likely that Dr. Smith meant to condemn this, although he did not include it in his praise. His abhorrence is of the sham—and the world to-day shares it.

Stock Exchanges Reopening

THE other day the Chicago Stock Exchange resumed business under restrictions as to prices, and the New York exchange will follow suit to-day. Although the Chicago market is trading in both stocks and bonds, no excitement of any kind has yet been noticed or is probable, and it is not unlikely that the metropolitan exchange will soon recommence the buying and selling of stocks instead of handling bonds only. Following the example of the two largest stock markets, the smaller ones will doubtless also be open for business in a short time.

Accelerated industry will doubtless need more capital, and so the stock exchanges will probably be busy again in the near future. The brokers and their employees have had a very lean period for nearly three months, and nobody will particularly begrudge such fat as a return to normal conditions will legitimately bring them. They prevented what might have been a disastrous panic by voluntarily shutting up shop.

Turkey insists that the shots fired at the Tennessee's launch were intended simply as a warning. Perhaps Turkey will understand that the indignation expressed in this country, when another interpretation was placed on the incident, is a sort of warning in itself.

A Baltimore police magistrate has acquitted a prisoner who boxed his wife's ears, on the ground that this form of exercise sometimes is permissible, or at least excusable. Of course, Maryland lingers still in the darkness of antisuffrage.

The President says he is not planning to attend the executive sessions of the Senate. He will miss a fine chance of learning what United States Senators actually think of one another.

At last, amid the wonders of the new dispensation, we begin to recognize the old Russia. Dispatches from Petrograd bring news of a revolutionary plot.

SONGS AND SAWS

He Also Ran.

The President of France went out to view his country's brave army.
With one resounding, martial shout,
The army welcomed him that day.
But, 'spite of all, there's not a doubt
That Joffre's the lad who has the say.

The Penultima Says:

Don't be distressed that others think less well of you than you do of yourself. The others, probably, are doing the best they can.

Without a Flaw.

Grubbs—What is your idea of perfect happiness?
Stubbs—Well, if my wife would stop telling me what she thinks of me, and had the privilege of telling my respected employer what I think of him, it would be about right.

Just Lovely.

He—Did you enjoy the football game?
She—Oh, wonderfully! There was a girl out there in a green and gold costume, with three birds of paradise plumes in her hat, who was just simply too dear for anything. By the way, who won?

Yes, He Was.

Family Friend—Have you heard from your son, John, lately?

Fond Mother—Yes, indeed. John is doing splendidly. He wrote me the other day he had invested his whole capital in accordance with his judgment of horse-flesh, and thought he ought to make a large profit. He said he expected a "killing," so I suppose he must be buying the horses for use in the European war.

Compensation.

The ancients had a bully time.
Although in science poor,
For they were not the victims of
The telephonic boor.

THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

Editor Lacy sings ho! in his Halifax Gazette:

"Now let the nation gladly shout
Until the mountains rock,
For Danville is at last about
To get that pesky clock!"

By way of a sympathetic sequel and hurrah for the town clock, permit us to add Canto Two:

And let profane pedestrians
No longer, when the same
Is hung, continue to pronounce
An m in Danville's name.

They do nothing in a half-hearted way out in Smyth County. Here comes Editor Pendleton, of the Marion American, with a strong appeal for the starving millions in Belgium. The keynote of his editorial is, "Buy a barrel of flour for the Belgians." He says: "Why can't our own county, the best in Virginia, do something substantial, something more than will be accomplished by little haphazard contributions? Let's send a hundred barrels of flour. Let 100 men and women each give a barrel. The American will head the list with one barrel." There's nothing wrong with Smyth, except its way of spelling itself.

The editor of the Newport News Press, who has been accused by the editor of the Clifton Forge Review of being a red-headed man, is responsible for this incendiary suggestion: "If Chief Stow catches that 'false alarm' fender, we hope he will turn the hose on him." And maybe the chief has a fiery temper at times, too.

The war critic of the Staunton Daily News remarks: "The sinking of the great armor-plated Audacious, queen of the British navy, by a little submarine of the German navy has put the naval authorities of the world to thinking." Perchance they are thinking that if she had dreamed more the Audacious would not have had the dash taken out of her.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot cautions: "A Miss Henn, of California, has appeared to the Legislature to change her name. Probably she has given up hope of ever being able to do it herself." Or is roosting with birds of plume.

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch offers this suggestion: "It is a good time for every man to get into his own country and stay there." But now about the homesick man in Montreal or Tampico who is waiting for the sheriff in his home county in Virginia to die?

"Smoke out the opium smugglers," is the remedy suggested by the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. A better method, perhaps, would be to drag 'em out with the yehook.

Says the Southwest Times, of Pulaok: "We notice that some of the English soldiers they are showing permanent patriotism by being tattooed. Just before they left for the front they were tattooed in the breast in large letters, 'God at King.' It is a gentle reminder for them, but true and permanent patriotism is not tattooed on the breast, but is within." Very true. Then, too, just think of the brave fellow who dies from a bullet received while in honorable retreat. How awfully awkward his family and friends must feel when his body is shipped home.

Current Editorial Comment

Confidence in Navy Captains

In cabling to Captains Decker, of the Tennessee, and Ogan, of the North Carolina, now in Turkish waters, giving them full authority to deal with emergency action whatever might arise in protecting American citizens and their interests in Turkey, Secretary Daniels has acted more in accord with American traditions than he did when he cabled them the order to take action whatever the situation better than his trained civilian superior 5,000 miles distant—Houston Post.

What Will Become of Bull Moose?

Both have been discussing the career of the Progressive party and forecasting its future. Mr. Pinchot writes despairingly. He finds that, in spite of brilliant prospects, nothing has been accomplished. When the situation better than his trained civilian superior 5,000 miles distant—Houston Post.

savings banks and the government regulation of great combinations. . . . Not one of the movements named by him, however, was of Progressive origin. Progressives have favored some of them in places, as Republicans have done, but in most cases the reforms have been the outgrowth of Democratic agitation, which began long before a Progressive party took shape.—New York World.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 28, 1864.)

The War Department has issued a statement in regard to the movements of General Sherman to the following effect: "With Hood in his rear, Sherman in his front, Sherman cannot escape." So mote it be.

The suspension of hostilities could not be more complete along the lines below Richmond and in front of Petersburg had Generals Lee and Grant entered upon a truce, which they have not done. At the same time, there is absolutely no fighting going on.

General Beauregard has issued a proclamation to the people of Georgia, which reads somewhat as follows: "Arise for the defense of your native soil; rally around your patriotic Government and your gallant soldiers at the front; obstruct and destroy all roads and bridges in Sherman's front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute, and trust in an over-ruling Providence, and success will crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the defense of your homes and firesides."

Only the sharpshooters are keeping busy on the Petersburg lines, and even they are not trying to be kept very busy. They just watch the trenches, and if a head bobs up above them, then the sharpshooters take a crack at that head. Sometimes they hit it and sometimes they do not.

Down the river quiet continues. Now and then a Confederate cannon sends a shot to Butler's canal, just to let the enemy know that our boys are not asleep, but constantly on the watch. Sydney S. Grover, who claims to be a citizen of Canada and such, entitled to the protection of the British flag, was taken to Cassin's Thunders yesterday on the charge of being a Federal spy and a person inimical to the interest of the confederate States. Of course, if Grover can show clean bill, he will be allowed to go. He will be all right, but our boys seem to have some information to the effect that he is just a plain spy, and if that proves true, it will be good-by to Mr. Grover.

The Georgia members of Congress got right on their mettle yesterday and held a caucus. The result of the meeting was the issuance of an appeal or proclamation to the people of Georgia, in which they said, among other things: "We have in conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done, and are still doing, all that can be done to meet the emergency of the present situation. Let every man fit to arms. Remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions away from the path of Sherman and burn what you cannot carry away. Burn all bridges and block the roads in his rear. Let the invaders in front, flank and rear by night and by day."

More than 200 negroes who left their owners in Hanover, Henrico and Louisa Counties to "join the Yankees" have returned in disgust. They report that the Yankees are the hardest taskmasters they have encountered, and that they are too glad to get back to their old homes. Some have been taken back, but the most of them have been told that, since they so elected, they can now shift for themselves.

The Virginia Methodist Conference, which was held last week in Lynchburg, made the following appointments for Richmond: presiding elder, James D. Coulting; Centenary Church, D. S. Doggett; African Mission, G. W. Nolley; Clay Street Church, W. H. Christie; Trinity Street Church, James A. Duncan; Trinity Church, J. E. Edwards; Union, L. M. Lee; Manchester, B. R. Day; superintendent of missions in Lee's church, John C. Jenkins; missionary at Fort Lincoln, around Richmond, Leonidas Rogers; chaplains in the Confederate army, P. F. August, W. E. Edwards and R. Hardie, Jr.

The Voice of the People

Tag Day for City Poor Indorsed.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I want to express myself as thoroughly indorsing Mr. Joseph Kahn's idea as regards "tag day" for our city poor. I offer my co-operation and earnest effort to him or any other of our good people who will join me, or whom I may aid at a very early day in putting into effect this splendid idea. Also let me acknowledge the valuable and impartial paper gratitude for the most substantial offer of help to the family needing our consideration on Fifth Street, South Richmond.

MRS. FRED JONES.
Richmond, Va., November 27, 1914.

Queries and Answers

Horace Mann.
Did Horace Mann ever hold any considerable position as a teacher? PUBLIC SCHOOL.
He was president of Antioch College, which his able management brought into great prominence.

Confederate.
Were the Confederate notes engraved or lithographed? What was the date of W. H. F. Lee's commission as major-general?

The larger notes, \$50 and over, were printed from engraved steel plates. The lower values were lithographed. April 23, 1864.

Water Tank.
Please show how to find the dimensions of a square tank to hold 225 gallons of water.

SCHOLAR.
A gallon of water contains 231 cubic inches, so 225 gallons would be 29,475 cubic inches. Any square-cornered tank whose length, breadth and height multiplied together will give 29,475 when divided by 231 will contain 225 gallons. As 25 will evidently divide 29,475, you might assume 25 as the depth, for instance, and dividing, 1,179 would be the product of the other two dimensions, and the 1,179 might be broken up into any two factors, say, 33 for one, when the other would be 35 1/3. It is likely that you mean by "square tank" one of cubical form, in which case the dimensions would be equal, and the cube root of 29,475 would be 31.1 inches, which will give the size of the tank within five cubic inches.

The Bright Side of Life

The Reason.
Ray Robin, the artist, appeared at the Pay-as-You-Enter Club the other day smoking a cigarette in a holder nearly a foot long. "What's all this?" some one asked him. "Did the doctor tell you to keep away from cigarettes?"—New York Mail.

The Bullet Found.
During one of the battles in Mexico an officer was wounded severely in the thigh, and for four or five days several surgeons were engaged attempting to discover the ball. Their soundings gave him excruciating pain. On the fifth day he could bear it no longer, and cried to the surgeons: "Gentlemen, in heaven's name, what are you about?"

"We are looking for the bullet."
"Well, why didn't you say so at first? It is in my waistcoat pocket!"—Kansas City Journal.

Yes, What.
It has been argued back and forth that nobody knew that this war would break out. Well, if that is the case, who put the girls wise that the military cape would be the fashion this year?—New York Times.

Same Old Trick.
"I thought you said you wanted to improve politics," said the old campaigner.
"Of course," replied the reform candidate.
"But you fellows, with all your high-brow assumptions, are pulling off the same old tricks!"
"True. But don't you think we do them rather more neatly?"—Washington Star.

BEGINNING HOSTILITIES

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From Oregon Journal.

GREAT BRITAIN'S "MUZZLED PRESS"

(Correspondence the Associated Press.)

LONDON, November 15.—"The Muzzled Press" was discussed by Bonar Law, leader of the Conservative party, in his address before the House of Commons at the recent opening of the special war session, and Premier Asquith was asked for a statement on the government's position in regard to the suppression of war news.

"There is a general feeling, which I share," said Mr. Law, "that the press is more muzzled than is necessary for military reasons, and, secondly, if that be so, it is disadvantageous from the point of view of every other interest in this country. It may be that to a large extent the government is powerless. Our army in France is only partly responsible for the muzzling of the press."

"I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon the government that where there are not military reasons there can be no other reasons for the muzzling of the press. I am sure that nothing can be done right that by any possibility could injure the operations of that force which was against the wishes of the government responsible for the muzzling of the press. I quite admit that, but I would like to impress upon